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ABSTRACT

Three major sets of factors are involved in the evaluation of classification systems: evaluation of the system according to purpose, according to design, and according to functional operation. Part A of this paper is concerned with the basic detail needs for evaluation of purpose. Eight different kinds of classification systems for the subject, library science, are differentiated. The outline according to purpose shows diversity and, at the same time, it indicates the uniformity and perhaps the ubiquity of classification systems. Part B outlines the basic detail needs for evaluation of design of classification schemes. The evaluation of design must relate to the purpose of the classification dealt with, not to that of some other classification. Part C outlines the basic detail needed for evaluation of functional operations. Samples of the eight types of classification schemes analyzed for purpose in Part A are shown to exemplify how many ways one subject, namely, classification, can be classified. (see also LI 002 796 through LI 002 806). (Author/NH)

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SUBJECT ANALYSIS OF LIBRARY SCIENCE LITERATURE BY MEANS OF CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS: OUTLINE OF CRITERIA NEEDED FOR EVALUATION

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INTRODUCTION

In recent years, there has been considerable interest in classification systems as a means of organizing information (recorded messages) for transfer purposes. Arguments have occurred and positions have been taken with regard to the efficacy of this or that type of system. At the same time, the term "classification" itself has been used with varying degrees of broadness, all the way from a very narrow hierarchical view to a view so broad that it takes in practically everything that can be conceptualized and defined.*

The current concern with classification has had an apparent effect on the various methods of bibliographic control applied to library science literature. Actual analysis of all the methods would make a good topic for a doctoral dissertation and will not be performed here. Only an outline for such a study has been prepared and is presented in brief form, with examples, as a basis for discussion.

*The "Elsinore definition" of classification will be used by the authors:
By "classification" is meant any method creating relations, generic or other, between individual semantic units, regardless of the degree in hierarchy contained in the systems and of whether those systems would be applied in connection with traditional or more or less mechanized methods of document searching. Classification Research; Proceedings of the Second International Study Conference held at Hotel Prins Hamlet, Elsinore, Denmark, 14th to 18th, September 1964 (Copenhagen, Munksgaard, 1965), p.544.

Three major sets of factors are involved in the evaluation of classification systems: evaluation of the system according to purpose, according to design, and according to functional operation. Classification systems are considered in an objective fashion.

Subjective aspects, such as personal factors and individual differences in interpretation and judgment, which would influence application, have not been considered, though conceivably these could affect operation. The objectivity proposed in this outline may be impossible to achieve, but at least an attempt at objectivity should be made so that those factors which are entirely subjective can be recognized separately.

In Part A, we have considered the question, "Why was this classification made?" Then in Part B we moved on to "How is this classification made?" Finally in Part C we come to "How well does this classification do what it was made to do?" Samples of the eight types of classification schemes analyzed for purpose in Part A are shown to exemplify how many ways one subject, namely, classification, can be classified.

PART A. BASIC DETAIL NEEDED FOR EVALUATION OF PURPOSE

Types of classification analyzed for purpose

Type 1) for books and reports:

[Dewey Decimal Classification, Universal Decimal Classification, Library of Congress Classification, Bliss Bibliographic Classification, Colon Classification--see Appendix A]

Purposes:

To place books, reports in order on a shelf (array in a consistent sequence)
To physically group books on like subjects together (array in a helpful sequence)
To fit into a more general classification
To be used directly (for searching open stacks by a person on foot-for browsing)
To be used by student, scholar, practitioner, specialist, general reader

Type 2) for classified catalogs:

[Classification Research Group's Faceted Classification, (see Appendix B) also Dewey, UDC, LC in Appendix A)]

Purposes:

To search for all the books in a library on a given subject
To display that subject in its full relationships with generic and specific as well as coordinate subject classes
To avoid the one-book-one-place impasse of physical shelf arrangement by classification
To fit into a more general classification
To be used indirectly (as a rule, must use an alphabetical index to learn notation for area to be searched, and to request items in closed stacks)
To be used for browsing in one place (in a book or card catalog used as a unit rather than by travelling over floors, levels, buildings)
To be used by student, scholar, practitioner, specialist, general reader

Type 3) for content of books:

tables of contents by type of activity, by type of library, or by a combination of the above (see Appendix C)

Purposes:

To display author's or editor's organization and interpretation of his subject
To enable reader to follow author's flow of thought more readily
To enable { cataloger, indexer, abstracter } to analyze text
To be used by student, scholar, practitioner, specialist

Type 4) for classified indexes to books:

(see Appendix D)

Purposes:

To enable author to indicate specific concepts in detail
To be used by reader to pinpoint access by name, subject, etc.; to get at full content, regardless of author's organization of his work
To be used by student primarily, but also helpful for scholar, practitioner, specialist

Type 5) for arrangement of bibliographies:

a) retrospective
b) current (see Appendix E)

Purposes:

To order bibliographies in a helpful sequence
To group items in a like subject together, preferably the sequence used by specialists in that subject and not necessarily to fit a more general classification scheme.

To permit searching for all the books and articles on a given subject that have been included (though multiple entry is possible, it has rarely been used)
To provide browsing in list form, often with annotation or critical comment (where used, selection is ipso facto critical)
To be used by student, scholar, practitioner, specialist

Type 6) for directories of personnel, research projects, etc.

(see Appendix F)

Purposes:

To create helpful subsets of classes according to type of specialty (separates parts)
To permit multiple placement where applicable
To be used by all persons needing rather specific information

Type 7) for classified indexing or abstracting serials covering book, periodical and report literature

Note: books are essentially an established literature. Articles and reports are a flexible, mobile, changing literature.

(see Appendix G)

Purposes:

To permit rapid access to totality of references (and possibly abstracts) about CURRENT literature
To achieve speed of access and widest coverage by dividing subjects into manageable portions
To fit a flexible classification needed for current literature on subject material that is not fixed in focus (i.e., frequently changing organization and emphasis,
To be used by scholar, practitioner, specialist, and and the advanced student

Type 6) for thesauri or index term lists

(see Appendix H)

Purposes:

To provide a framework for structuring the thesaurus or index term list
To ensure that related terms are grouped so that all (not part) of their significant relationships are caught
To define homographs, uncover synonyms, limit metaphors by indicating class membership
To be used by makers of thesauri or index term lists and as needed by those who consult them

PART B. BASIC DETAIL NEEDED FOR EVALUATION OF DESIGN OF CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES

Note: In all cases, evaluation of design must relate to purpose of the classification dealt with, not to that of some other classification.

1) Analysis according to Ranganathan's Canons of Classification: Prolegomena to Library Classification 2d ed. (London, Library Assn., 1957)

For Characteristics (Foci)

1. Canon of Differentiation
2. Canon of Concomitance
3. Canon of Relevance
4. Canon of Ascertainability
5. Canon of Permanence
6. Canon of Relevance Sequence
7. Canon of Consistency

For Array

8. Canon of Exhaustiveness
9. Canon of Exclusiveness
10. Canon of Helpful Sequence
11. Canon of Consistent Sequence

For Chain

12. Canon of Decreasing Extension for Filiatory Sequence
13. Canon of Modulation
14. Canon of Subordinate Classes
15. Canon of Coordinate Classes

Terminology

16. Canon of Currency
17. Canon of Reticence
18. Canon of Enumeration
19. Canon of Context

For Notation

20. Canon of Relativity
21. Canon of Expressiveness
22. Canon of Mixed Notations

Queries:

a. What parts of Ranganathan's canons are applicable to the eight types of classification mentioned in Part A?

b. Should the characteristics of the different types influence the application of the canons?

c. Are any new canons needed?

2) Statement of philosophy governing the classification system.

The introduction to a classification system should include a short explanation of the general philosophy underlying the system. If there is no explanation, one should be derived by a careful inspection of the system itself. This statement should cover the following points enumerated here as queries:

Queries:

a. Is the system hierarchical, faceted, coordinate or other?

b. Is the structure based on logical exposition or on building from words or concepts?

c. Is the system theoretically or empirically derived?

d. Are the methods of exposition based on the evolutionary or revolutionary approach to the development of systems?

e. What types of concepts are used to express interrelationships among aspects of recorded knowledge being treated in the system? (e.g., scope, note, "prefer" or "use" note, and cross references)

f. What are the structural dimensions of the system; what dimensional concept of knowledge underlies the classification? (e.g., philosophical basis used to determine parameters of what constitutes "knowledge")

3) Analysis to discover helpfulness or hindrance of collateral or sub-parts of a scheme (such as notation, format, dimensions, auxiliary schedules, or similar addenda)

Queries:

a. Does the notation hinder the display of class relationships?

b. Does the format permit representation of a three or four dimensional structure?

c. Do the auxiliary schedules provide enough valuable information to counter-balance their awkwardness in usage?

d. How many type fonts are necessary for clarity?

PART C. BASIC DETAIL NEEDED FOR EVALUATION OF FUNCTIONAL OPERATION

1) Analysis of each system in terms of how well it does what it was designed to do (from the point of view of its STATED PURPOSE)

2) Analysis of the adaptability of a system to different kinds of needs (as given in 1)

3) Analysis of the adaptability of a system to mechanization (especially to show how theoretical principles in design will be affected by advantages and limits of computers)

4) User-type of analysis to show what is or will be demanded of a classification by various types of users.* (This should be a user's use study, not what the user thinks he wants, which is a matter pertaining to the evaluation of purpose)

   a. Responsiveness of classification to various types of users according to their backgrounds (e.g., their degree of sophistication will affect their approach to the classification)

   b. Responsiveness of parts of the classification in use, in terms of class description, structure, index terms, classified index terms, notation, format, ability to accept new data, realignment as conditions change, etc.

CONCLUSION

The mere fact of making an analytic outline has yielded some interesting information. Without analysis as to purpose--even the sketchy one made here--we could not have differentiated eight different kinds of classification systems for the subject, library science. At the same time, we might have considered some of these systems as something other than classification, particularly classification for indexes to books, directories, and thesauri or index term lists. The outline according to purpose shows diversity and yet at the same time it indicates the uniformity and perhaps the ubiquity of classification systems. It also indicates the fullness, or lack of it, in almost all schemes.

*Note: The USER in such studies would be both the user who applies the classification system and the user who makes use of the end-product of such application.

The outline for purpose sets up the basic corpus of material to be studied. The outlines according to design and functional operation get down to the brass tacks of evaluation. Here the different factors to be considered can be studied for each system, as well as comparatively for all systems--with the proviso that the purpose be kept in mind in rating design and operation so that a system is not judged in terms of some factor it was never designed to encounter.

The whole outline reveals how much work is still needed in classification research. There are at least four dissertation possibilities here: thorough analysis of the several different classification methods of bibliographic control, evaluation of classification systems according to design, evaluation according to workability and adaptability, and evaluation by thorough user-analysis, considering the interaction of the user-applier and the user-reader.

The literature of library science is a manageable piece with which to work, and at the same time it contains most of the various types of classification systems encountered. This microcosm should be an excellent base for sound studies; the results forthcoming could then be applied to study of classification in other subjects and perhaps eventually even to that of the universe of knowledge itself.

Francis Levy's* study, made for a recent meeting in Marseilles on the "documentation of documentation" is a step in this direction. That meeting and this one in Albany may mark the beginning of much needed study and exploration of our own field's bibliographic control problems and their solutions.

December, 1967

*Francis Levy. "Compatibility between Classifications and Thesauri: Evaluation of a First Study in the Field of Information Storage and Retrieval." (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Groupe D'etude sur L'information Scientifique, 1967). Report No. COM./30/67/F.L. (See Appendix I of this paper for excerpts of his work)

APPENDIXES

To Show

Types of Classification

Analyzed for Purpose

Appendix A
Type 1 (a)

Third Summary
The 1000 Sections

Generalities

000 **Generalities**
001 Knowledge
002
003
004
005
006
007
008
009

010 **Bibliographies & catalogs**
011 General bibliographies
012 Of individuals
013 Of specific classes of writers
014 Of anonymous & pseudon. works
015 Of works from specific places
016 Of specific subjects
017 General subject catalogs
018 General author catalogs
019 General dictionary catalogs

→ 020 **Library science**
021 The library
022 Physical plant of libraries
023 Library personnel & positions
024 Regulations for use of libraries
→ 025 Library economy
026 Special libraries
027 General libraries
028 Reading & reading aids
029 Indexing & documentation

030 **General encyclopedic works**
031 American
032 Other English-language
033 Other Germanic languages
034 French, Provençal, Catalan
035 Italian, Romanian, etc.
036 Spanish & Portuguese
037 Slavic languages
038 Scandinavian languages
039 Other languages

040
041
042
043
044
045
046
047
048
049

050 Gen
051 Am
052 Oth
053 Oth
054 Fre
055 Ital
056 Spa
057 Sla
058 Sca
059 Otl

060 Gen
061 In
062 In
063 In
064 In
065 In
066 In
067 In
068 In
069 Mu

070 New
071 In
072 In
073 In
074 In
075 In
076 In
077 In
078 In
079 In

080 Gen
081 An
082 Ot
083 Ot
084 Fr
085 Ita
086 Sp
087 Sla
088 Sc
089 Ot

090 Mss
091 M
092 Bl
093 In
094 N
095 N
096 N
097 N
098 N
099 N

111

Library science

025.2 **Acquisitions**

Selecting and acquiring books, periodicals, other materials by purchase, exchange, gift

.21 **Book selection**

Principles and theory

.23 **Order work**

.25 **Physical preparation for shelves**

.26 **Exchange and gift work**

Including United States Book Exchange [*formerly* 021.85]

.3 **Cataloging**

.32 **Descriptive cataloging**

.33 **Subject cataloging**

Use 025.330 001 – 025.330 009 for standard subdivisions

For classification, see 025.4

.330 01–.339 99 **Subject headings**

Divide like 001–999, e.g., subject headings in science 025.335

.34 **Cataloging of special materials**

Divide like 025.17, e.g., cataloging of maps 025.346

.35 **Cooperative cataloging**

Class union catalogs, bibliographical centers [*both formerly* 025.35] in 021.64

.37 **Filing**

→ .4 **Classification**

Principles, systems, notations

.43 **General classification schedules**

.46 **Classification of special subjects**

Use 025.460 001 – 025.460 009 for standard subdivisions

Divide like 001–999, e.g., classification of music 025.467

133

in: Melvil Dewey, Dewey Decimal Classification and Relative Index, 17th ed., Lake Placid Club, N.Y., Forest Press, 1965. Vol. I, pp. 111, 133.

Appendix A
Type 1 (b)

02 Libraries. Librarianship

021 FUNCTION, VALUE, UTILITY, CREATION, PUBLICITY, DEVELOPMENT, SCOPE, FINANCIAL UPKEEP OF LIBRARIES. *Cf.* 025.1

.4 Extension work. Accessory services, lectures, exhibitions, etc.

.6 Development, scope of service. Branches. Library grouping, co-operation. Mobile libraries

.8 Relations with public authorities. Legislation

.9 Financial upkeep, support, funds. *By* :33

022 LIBRARY SITE AND PREMISES. *Cf.* 727.8

.1 Site. *Cf.* 711.5

.2 Building materials, protection. *By* :691; :699.8

.3 Planning in general

.4 Storage space, shelving, stacks. *Cf.* 645.45

.5 Reading rooms. Rooms for study

.6 Space for administrative and accessory services. Staff rooms, cloak rooms, exhibition halls, etc.

.7 Lighting. *By* :628.9

.8 Heating and ventilation. *By* :697

.9 Various fixtures and fittings

023 MANAGEMENT. STAFF

.3 Administrative council. Trustees. Committee

.5 Staff. *Use* .08... *from* 35.08 *as needed.*

024 USE OF THE LIBRARY. REGULATIONS

.01 Rules and regulations. Hours of opening. Conditions for borrowing

.6 Loan details: restrictions, fines, renewal

.68 Inter-library loans. *Cf.* 021.6; 025.6

→ 025 LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION, METHODS AND ROUTINE

.1 Executive. General management

.11 Finance. *Cf.* 021.9

.2 Accessions

.21 Book selection

.22 Book acquisition: purchase, exchange, gift

.25 Accession methods. Processing

.3 Cataloguing and indexing. *Cf.* 001.815

.34 Catalogues according to arrangement, etc.

.342 Author catalogues

.343 Subject catalogues (alphabetical, classified)

.35 Catalogues according to physical form, *e.g.* book-register, loose-leaf, card

→ .4 Documentary classification

.4

.5 Tax- [illegible]

.52 Municip[illegible]

.53 Regional; C[illegible]

.54 State

.6 Libraries for specific
Libraries attached to priso[illegible]

.7 Libraries for higher and specia[illegible] establishments. University, college [illegible]

.8 Libraries for elementary, secondary schools

.9 Free access reading and newspaper rooms

028 READING. ADVICE FOR READERS.
Bibliographical psychology. *Cf.* 374.2

03 ENCYCLOPAEDIAS. DICTIONARIES. REFERENCE BOOKS. *Cf.* 413

030.1 General universal encyclopaedias

.8 Dictionaries, vocabularies, etc.

04 COLLECTIONS OF ESSAYS. OFFPRINTS. REPRINTS. PAMPHLETS. BROCHURES
As (04). *Cf.* 06; 08

05 Periodicals. Reviews

050 Business and editorial management. *As* 070

058 Yearbooks. Directories

.7 Address books. Lists of names, subscribers. Professional lists. Directories. *Cf.* (058.7)

059 Almanacs. Calendars. *Cf.* 264–11; 529.3/.5

06 Organizations. Associations Congresses. Museums

06.01 Character, constitution, aim, etc.

.012 Foundation. Fusion. Disbandment

.013 Statutes, rules, legal personality

.02 Members: lists, rolls, forms of membership

.022 Admission, election. Insignia. Resignation

.023 Individual members: life, honorary, etc.

.024 Collective membership: sections, groups

.026 Rights, duties, subscriptions, dues

.027 Disciplinary measures, suspension, etc.

.03 Funds. Property. *Cf.* 06.047

.04 Administrative, executive organs

from: Universal Decimal Classification. Abridged edition (London: British Standards Institution, 1961).

Appendix A
Type 1 (c)

OUTLINE

LIBRARIES

	Z	
662–	664	Library collections.
→ 665–	718.5	**Library science.**
665–	674	General.
	674.5	Bibliographical centers.
	675	Classes of libraries.
	677	Library legislation.
	678	Library administration and organization.
679–	680	Architecture, heating, lighting, etc.
	681	Photography in library science.
682–	682.3	Personnel, salaries, etc.
	683	Finance, bookkeeping, etc.
684–	685	Supplies, shelving, etc.
	686	Branches, bookmobiles, etc.
		The collections. The books.
	687	General.
	688	Special collections.
689–	690	Acquisition. Exchanges.
691–	692	Special classes of materials: Pamphlets, maps
→ 695–	699	Cataloging, classification, etc.
700–	701	Bookbinding, conservation, etc.
	702	Thefts and losses.
	703.5	Moving, shelving, etc.
704–	710	Regulations, hours of op
711–	711.97	Reference use, etc.
712–	715	Circulation, loans, chargin
716–	716.1	Library extension, travelin
	716.3	Public relations, publicity,
	716.5	Endowments, bequests.
716.7–	716.8	Libraries and radio and tel
	717	Museums, exhibitions, pho
718–	718.5	Libraries and schools, child
719–	725	Libraries (General).
731–	880	Library reports, history, and
881–	981	Library catalogs and bulletin
987–	997	Private libraries. Book colle
993–	996	Bookplates.
998–	1000.5	Booksellers' catalogs, book pr

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1001– 1039	General.
1041– 1115	Anonyms and pseudonyms.
1121	Books with chronograms.
1201– 5000	**National bibliography.**
1201– 1212	America.
1215– 1361	United States.
1365– 1401	Canada.
1411– 1431	Mexico.
1437– 1500	Central America.
1501– 1595	West Indies.
1601– 1945	South America.

LIBRARIES Z

Library science.

The collections. The books—Continued.

Classification and notation.

→ 696

.C99–993 Cutter, Charles. Expansive classification.

.D51–8 Dewey, Melvil. Decimal classification.

.U4–5 U.S. Library of Congress. Classification.

.U4 General works.

.U4O Outline of the classification.

.U5 By class, A–Z.

e.g.	.U5A	Class A.
	.U5B1	Class B, part I, B–BJ.
	.U5B2	Class B, part II, BL–BX.
	.U5P6–87	Class P and subclasses.
	.U5Q	Class Q.

697 By subject or form, A–Z.

e.g.	.B9	Business.
	.C5	Chemistry.
	.C6	Clippings.
	.C8	Correspondence.
	.F6	Forestry.
	.G4	Geography.
	.L4	Law.
	.M17	Maps.
	.M4	Medicine.
	.M8	Municipal government.
	(.M9)	Music, *see* ML 111.
	.P545	Phonorecords.
	.S5	Science.
	.T45	Telecommunication.
		Theology.
	.T5	General.
	.T51	By religion, denomination, etc., A–Z.

in: Library of Congress, Classification; Class Z: Bibliography and Library Science, 4th ed., Washington, 1959. pp. VIII, 29.

Appendix A
Type 1 (d)

→ ZH Cataloging, Classification and Notation, and Indexing.

This group of subjects may be treated with regard to Libraries, or to Bibliography, or to Documentation. The principles are much the same.

The numeral sub-sections may be requisite for the section, and perhaps under some of the sub-sections; for instance, a literature on Subject-cataloging in Germany is not beyond likelihood.

Elementary and Introductory, Compendious Books.

ZHA Larger, Comprehensive Works.
Cataloging and Classification.

ZHB Discourses and Discussions on the group of related subjects.
The Subject-approach to Books.

ZHC Cataloging (-guing) Books and other Bibliographic materials,
Forms of Catalogs: Books, Cards, Sheaf-catalogs, etc.

ZHD Author-catalogs, Cataloging under Authors' names, General.

ZHE Corporate Names: of Corporations, Institutions, Countries,
Municipalities, Cities, etc., Cataloging under these.

ZHF Special subjects or topics relative to Author-catalogs.
Cataloging by Titles of Books, etc.

ZHG Bibliographical Cataloging as distinct from Cataloging for
Bibliographic details in Library Catalogs. \Libraries.

→ ZHM Classification, Bibliographic, and for Libraries.

ZHN Notation for Classification. See also under Libraries, ZX.

ZHO Notation for Bibliographic Classification as distinct from
Classification for Libraries.

ZHP Guide-cards in Card Catalogs, Guides to the Classification and
Notation.

ZHQ Index to Classification:
Separate from the Classification, or Beside it;
Combined with the Classification, at places within it.

ZHR Special subjects or topics relative to Classification and to
Subject-catalogs.

ZHS Catalogers and Classifiers: Training, Qualifications, etc.

ZHT Catalogers, as distinct from Classifers.
See also under Libraries, ZX.

ZHU Classifiers, as distinct from Catalogers.
For Bibliographers see Z4.

ZHV Indexing, General.

ZHW Indexing Periodicals, the subjects in.

ZHY Special Subjects and Topics relative to Cataloging, Classification,
and Indexing.
Coöperative Cataloging and Classifying.
Reproduction of Catalogs, Microfilming, etc.
Standardized Cataloging.
Codes for Classifiers.

see next page

from: Bliss, Henry Evelyn. A Bibliographic Classification, extended by Systematic Auxiliary Schedules for Composite Specification and Notation. N.Y., H. W. Wilson, 1953. Vol. III.

Appendix A
Type 1 (d)

ZN Libraries: Establishment, Services, Administration, Economy.
Alternative is ZX or JV under Education. See also ZC – ZH and ZY.

The numeral sub-sections should conform to Schedule 1, but with the following adaptations. See also ZC and ZG.

ZN3 History of Libraries, General.
ZN5 Associations, Societies, Clubs, etc. in general. Institutes.
53 History of these.
55 Publications not periodical.
56 Periodical Publications.
57 Staff Meetings on Matters pertaining to the Libraries.
For the several Countries, etc. ZQ, ZR, and ZS are assigned.
ZN8 Statistics relative to Libraries.
For the Study of Librarianship see ZP.
ZNA Establishment of Libraries, in general.
A Foundation of Libraries in the more special sense.
B Extensive Increase of Libraries in Number and Size.
C Library Property. See also ZX8, Statistics of Libraries.
D Fire Insurance.
E Fires in Libraries.
F Public Libraries, maintained wholly or partly from Public Funds.
G Libraries Free to the Public but maintained mostly from Private Funds.
H National Libraries.
J State Libraries.
L City and Town Libraries, Maintained by Municipalities.
N Village Libraries and other Smaller Libraries.
P Relations to the State or Municipality.
Q Legislation Relative to Libraries.
R Educational Relations, Services, Influences.
S Sociological Relations. See also Bibliosociology, ZDK – ZDU.
T Purposes and Values of Libraries other than those named above.
U Trustees, or others responsible to the Founders.
Y Special subjects relative to Establishment and Main-
ZNB Donations, Gifts, for Libraries, and Donors.
F Friends of the Library Donations.
ZNC Finances, Funds, Appropriation-
A Appropriations from Pub'
B Budgets, Budgeting.
C Costs of Mainte-
E Salaries
J Purch-
L
N

→ ZNJ Cataloging and Classification for Libraries.
See the note under ZH, Cataloging, Classification, etc.
Details under ZH may be subordinated here, if so preferred.
ZNK Catalogs for Libraries, alternative to ZHD – ZHL, also ZHR and ZHY.
ZNL Union Catalogs, combining those of Several Libraries in a District.
Union Finding-lists.
ZNM Classification for Libraries, and Classifying the Books.
ZNX Notation. Alternative to ZHM and ZHX.
ZNO Reclassifying Libraries.
ZNP Preparing Books for Lending and Charging.

19
17
Appendix A
Type 1 (e)

CHAPTER 92

LIBRARY SCIENCE

920 Facet

Facet	*Term*	(IN) *by*
[P]	Library	Enumeration
[M]	Material	Enumeration
[E] [2P]	Problem	Enumeration

923 Problem Facet

92351 A specific scheme of classification should be individualised by (CD).

Examples

2:51M	Decimal	2:51N	Congress
2:51M9	Expansive	2:51N3	Colon
2:51M96	Universal Decimal	2:51N34	Bibliographic

92355 A specific cataloguing code should be individualised by (CD).

924 When the focus in the [E] is Classification, [2P] may be the subject classified and its number should be got by (SD).

Examples of Class Numbers

2:51N3,(2)	Colon Classification of library science
2;45:6	Circulation of newspapers
234:81	Book selection in university library
234:45:81	Newspaper selection in university library
268:88	Maintenance work in libraries for the blind
A*em*55,M	Zeitschrift fur Instrumentenkunde.

2 [P]; [M]: [E] [2P]

Foci in [P]

1	**Trans-local**
11	World
13	Nation
14	Region
15	State
16	Division
2	**Local**
21	District
22	City
3	**Academical**
31	Elementary school
32	Secondary school
33	College
34	University
36	Research
4	**Business**
42	Industry
44	Newspaper office
45	Commerce
48	Government department

Others by (SD)

(*Illustrative*)

4(Q)	Religious
4(X81)	Insurance
5	**Subscription**
6	**Special class**
61	Child
63	Prisoner
64	Hospital
65	Woman
68	Blind
695	Seafarer
95	**Contact**
97	**Private**

Foci in [M]

Same as *Foci in* [P] for

Generalia Bibliography

Foci in [E] *cum* [2P]

1	Book selection
2	Organisation
3	Function
4	Co-operation
5	**Technical treatment**
→ 51	Classification
55	Cataloguing
6	**Circulation**
61	Consultation
62	Lending
7	Reference service
8	**Administration**
81	Book Selection
811	Source
815	Indent
82	Order
84	Accession
85	Preparation
88	Maintenance
97	Documentation

in: S. R. Ranganathan, Colon Classification, 6th ed. (reprinted, with amendments), Bombay, New York, Asia Pub. House, 1963. p. 1.64. 2.30.

Appendix B
Type 2

Outline of the Classification

CORE SUBJECTS

A	LIBRARY SCIENCE
Ab/Ay	Common subdivisions (Form)
B	Common subdivisions (Subject)
Bg	Library profession
C	Common subdivisions (Time): History
D	Common subdivisions (Place)
E	Organization & administration
Eb	Building & Equipment
Es	Organizational & administrative problems
Frr	Staff
G	Processing of library materials
H	Information retrieval
Hf	Classification
Hm	Cataloguing, indexing
K	Assistance to readers. Information work.
I/N	Stock, Library materials
Ib/Iz	By Form
M	By Subject
N/S	Library ownership and use
T/Ty	Extent & nature of service
Q	Use of the material
R	Alternative for Minority users
S	Libraries by subject interest
Sd	Special libraries
T	Libraries by owner-cum-user
Tg	'Non-official' institutions
U	Academic institutions
V	'Official' institutions
Vs	Public libraries
W	Libraries by user
Ww	Children's libraries
X	School libraries
Z	Alternative for Users with special aubject interest

see next page

from: Classification Research Group. A Classification of Library Science. Preliminary draft edition. (London, Aslib, 1965).

Appendix B
Type 2
(see also App. A)

H		Information retrieval (Indexing in widest sense, covering all methods of indicating likely relevant items - via catalogues, shelf-arrangement, personal assistance)
	Hb	Index language
	Hbc	Literary warrant
	Hbd	Author participation
	Hbe	Consistency
	Hbh	Specificity
	Hbi	Exhaustivity
	Hbk	Citation order
	Hbp	Permutation
	Hc	Content analysis, subject analysis
	Hd	Construction of index languages ('Theoretical' classification and indexing)
	Hdc	Maintenance
	Hdd	Changing
	He	Interpretation of index languages ('Practical' classification and indexing)
	Hec	Maintenance
	Hed	Changing
→	Hf	CLASSIFICATION (i.e. derivation of classes with subsequent systematic arrangement of these)

continued on next page

Appendix B
Type 2 (cont.)
(see also App. A)

Hfc/Hfp - divided like Hoc/Hbp
Hfj Class sequence
Hg Notation
Hgc Hospitality
Hge Synthesis
Hgf Faceted notation
Hgi Simplicity
Hgj Brevity
Hgm Mnemonics

Hgn Hierarchical
Hgo Ordinal

Hgq Ancillaries
Hgs Alphabeting marks
Hgt Chronological marks
Hh A/Z index
Hhr Relative index (for construction of A/Z indexes to classified catalogues, see Hy)
Hhs Chain procedure
Hht Rotated index
Hjb Enumerative, semi-enumerative
Hjd Analytico-synthetic
Hje Faceted, 'Free-facet' systems

Hjg General
Hjs Special

Hk Classification schemes
Hkg General (A/Z by author/title)
Hks Special (by subject, e.g. Hks(02) Library science: this is an alternative to subordinating to Facet M)

21
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Type 3 (a)

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in: S. R. Ranganathan, The Five Laws of Library Science. Bombay, New York, Asia Pub. House, 1963.

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(Type of activity)

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in: Nathan M. Cohen, et al., Library Science Dissertations: 1925-60. Washington, Office of Education, 1963. p.89.

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Type 3 (c)
(Type of library and task)

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in: K. C. Harrison. First Steps in Librarianship; A Students' Guide, 3rd rev ed., A. Deutsch, 1964.

Appendix C
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in: Allen Kent. Textbook on Mechanized Information Retrieval, New York Interscience Publishers, 1962. p.262.

Appendix E
Type 5

TECHNICAL PROCESSES AND DOCUMENTATION

186. KELLEY, GRACE OSGOOD. The classification of books in terms of use with some regard to the advantages of the subject-catalog. Ph.D., University of Chicago, 1934.

Attempts to determine whether the subject catalog or the classification assigned to books is of greater help to library users. Sources are catalogs of the University of Chicago Library, the Library of Congress, the Massachusetts State Library, and the library of Northwestern University.

Considers recent historical situation with respect to classification, and outlines ways in which libraries have met the need for availability of subject matter. Analyzes in detail 2 out of 13 elements which affect adversely the usefulness of classified arrangements of books. The 13 are shown to be of two main types: those inherent in classification itself, and those due to limitations in its practical application to books.

Concludes that the flexibility of the subject catalog, as opposed to the unavoidable rigidity of classification, makes it the better medium for indicating subject resources of a library.

187. TAUBER, MAURICE FALCOLM. Reclassification and recataloging in college and university libraries. Ph.D., University of Chicago, 1941.

Considers value of classification in college and university libraries from historical and practical, rather than theoretical, point of view, and discusses in detail reasons for reclassification in academic libraries.

Shows how policies of systematic arrangement were influenced by five groups: librarians who were articulate in print and at library conferences, devisers of special systems for specific institutions, catalogers and classifiers, faculty members, and educational officers and surveyors of libraries.

Studies 60 U. S. and Canadian college and university libraries which had changed, or were changing, to the Library of Congress classification. Analyzes validity of reasons for reclassification and recataloging in light of the nature of existing catalogs, the strengths and weaknesses of the systems discarded, needs of the libraries' various clienteles, problems of administration, and cost factors. Concludes that some commonly accepted reasons for reclassification and recataloging are not particularly valid.

689-606 O--63----7

in: Nathan M. Cohen, et al., Library Science Dissertations: 1925-60, Washington, Office of Education, 1963. p.89.

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in: National Science Foundation. Office of Science Information Service. Current Research and Development in Scientific Documentation. No. 14, Washington, 1966.

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in: Paul A. Winckler. Library Periodicals Directory, Brookville, N.Y., Graduate Library School of Long Island University, 1967.

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in: Library Science Abstracts, Vol. 17, No. 1, Jan.-Mar. 1966. p. iii.

Appendix G
Type 7 (b)

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from: Documentation Abstracts, December 1966. Vol. 1, No. 4.

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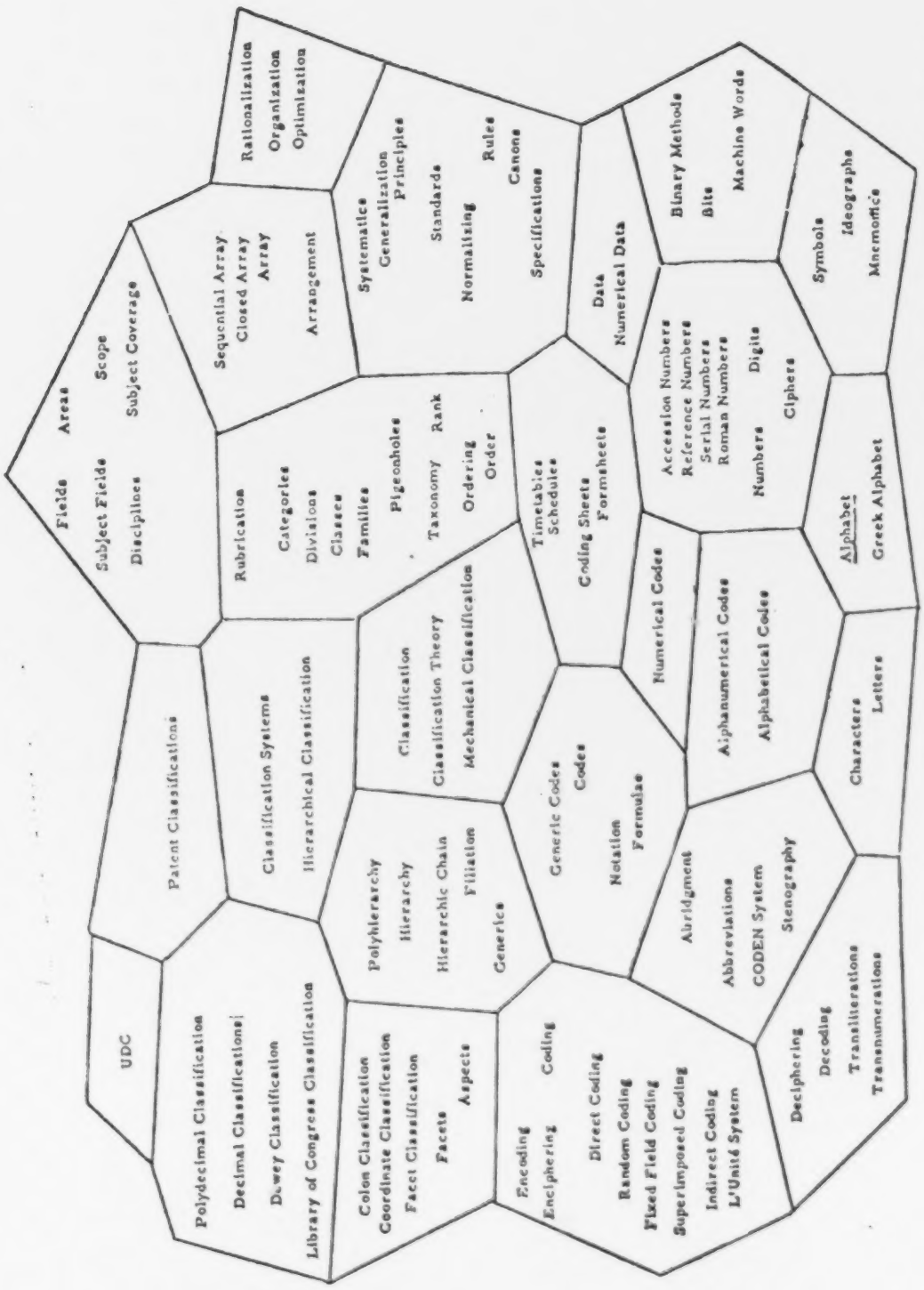
from: Abstract Journal; Scientific and Technical Information, (English translation of Referativnij Zhurnal - Nauchnaya i Tekhnickeskaya Informatsiya), No. 4, 1966. p.1.

Appendix H
Type

III: SELECTED SPECIALIZED SCHEMES



Thesaurus of Documentation Terms

Do 3 : Classification

in: Classification Research. Proceedings of Second International Study Conference. Copenhagen, Munksgaard, 1965. p.316.

Appendix H
Type 8

III: SELECTED SPECIALIZED SCHEMES

Thesaurus of Documentation Terms
Keyword List

04 Abstracting
04 Abstracts
03 Abbreviations
06 Access
05 Accessions
03 Alphabetical Codes
05 Analytic Files
06 Analog Computers
06 Answers
05 Archives
01 Articles
03 Array
04 Association
06 Automation
04 Bibliographic Data
01 Bibliographies
03 Bits
01 Books
01 Brochures
05 Card Files
01 Catalogs
03 Categories
04 Chain Indexing
03 Characters
04 Citations
03 Classification
03 Classification Systems
03 Codes
03 Coding
05 Collections
05 Compiling
06 Computer Programs
06 Computers
06 Communication Systems
01 Communications
02 Concepts
04 Concept Coordination
01 Conference Papers
04 Content Analysis
04 Copulae
02 Cross References
04 Cumulations
06 Data Processing
03 Decimal Classifications
02 Definitions
01 Diagrams
02 Dictionaries
01 Dissertations
05 Documentation
06 Documentation Centers
01 Documents
01 Drawings
05 Edge-Notched-Cards
01 Education
05 Electrophotography
01 Errors
03 Facet Classification
05 File Cards
05 Filing
03 Hierarchy
06 Hits
02 Homonyms
05 IBM Cards
04 Index Entries
04 Indexes
04 Indexing
04 Indexing Depth
02 Information
06 Information Retrieval
06 Information Services
05 Information Storage
01 Journals
04 Keyword Assignment
04 Keyword Frequency
02 Keywords
02 Knowledge
04 KWIC Indexes
02 Languages
01 Legal Documents
05 Libraries
04 Links
06 Logic
05 Magnetic Tapes
06 Manual Searches
01 Manuals
01 Manuscripts
01 Maps
06 Matching
06 Mathematical Models
05 Memory
05 Microfilm Readers
05 Microfilms
06 Misses
02 Names
06 Noise
03 Numbers
03 Numerical Codes
03 Numerical Data
02 Open End Terms
03 Organization
04 Pagination
05 Paper Tape Typewriters
03 Patent Classifications
01 Patents
05 Peek-A-Boo Cards
01 Periodicals
05 Photocomposition
05 Photographic Storage
01 Photographs
05 Photography
02 Polyterms
01 Preprints
05 Printing
01 Publications
01 Publicity
01 Publishing
05 Punched Cards
05 Punched Tapes
06 Questions
05 Reading Machines
05 Recording
04 Redundancy
06 Relevance
01 Reports
01 Reprints
05 Reproduction
01 Reviews
04 Roles
06 Scanning
03 Schedules
06 SDI Services
06 Search Strategy
06 Searches
01 Secret Documents
02 Semantics
06 Sorting
02 Speech
02 Spelling
03 Standards
01 Statistics
03 Subject Fields
04 Subject Indexes
02 Subject Headings
03 Symbols
05 Synthetic Files
02 Synonyms
02 Syntax
01 Tables
02 Terminology
02 Thesaurus
06 Time Lags
04 Titles
05 Transcription
02 Translations
05 Typewriters
03 UDC
02 Uniterms
05 Updating
06 Users
02 Vocabularies
02 Words

in: Classification Research. Proceedings of Second International Study Conference. Copenhagen, Munksgaard, 1965. p.320.

Appendix I

GROUPE D'ETUDE SUR L'INFORMATION SCIENTIFIQUE

Research Programme under contract n° 67 00 611 between the
Délégation Générale à la Recherche Scientifique et Technique
and the Association Marc Bloch

DOCUMENTARY LEXICON FOR SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION

by Natacha GARDIN
Francis LEVY

- June 1967 -

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1.2. Lexical categorization

Information language types as to their lexical components, listed below by order of increasing complexity. (The field of application of the information language concerned is to be noted down in every possible case).

lexicon : generalities

Types of problems encountered when the lexical components of an information language are established. Studies on terminology in a given domain.

vocabulary

List of specialized terms, with or without definitions, not conceptually organized (not to be confused with the term "vocabulary" in Chapter LINGUISTICS).

documentation glossary

Dictionary of indexing terms, listed in alphabetical order, including references of the "see" and "see also" type. This dictionary may be used by human indexers or may serve as a machine indexing device.

Note : Studies of these information languages components should not be confused with those concerned with "glossaries" and dictionaries" as such (cf. Chapter I. Section Secundary Documentation.)

classification

Set of terms conceptually organized - as opposed to the alphabetical list mentioned above.

Note : 1) The proper name of a classification is to be, at times, mentioned twice:(see below) and in Section D, Information Languages, Chapter ANNEXES.

2) The following terms are not concerned with "automatic

classification", as defined in the preceding Chapter .

classification : generalities

Studies on the general concept of classification. Surveys of existing classifications, the needs and uses of such instruments. Faceted classifications are here excluded (see below).

classification : "name"

Description of a given classification (to the exclusion of faceted classifications and the U.D.C.) whose proper name is to be mentioned with the present descriptor.

classification : "field"

Studies about the application of a given classification to a given domain (excluding the application of faceted classification and of the U.D.C.)

classification : comparison

Comparative or evaluative study (efficiency, costs, etc.). If detailed descriptions of the classification concerned are given and if they are properly identified the above mentioned term is also used, i.e. "classification : name". If however, only the names are quoted, mentions of those are to be made in Section D, Information Languages, Chapter ANNEXES.

This term is used for all compared classifications (faceted classifications, U.D.C., etc...)

classification : compatibility

Studies on compatibility between two or more classifications, excluding compatibility studies between faceted classifications (cf. below the term "faceted classifications : compatibility").

classification : U.D.C.

Studies on U.D.C. ; problems of translation, mechanization, uses, independently of the field of application.

classification U.D.C. : domain

Studies about the application or use of U.D.C. in a given domain, such as its adequacy, projected modifications, etc...

Note : If U.D.C. is one of the compared classifications, or if its compatibility to another one is studied, two of the above mentioned descriptors should be used simultaneously ; the present descriptor should also be used if the field of application is precisely mentioned.

faceted classification : generalities

General studies on the problem of facets.

faceted classification : "name"

Study of a given and denominated faceted classification - e.g. Colon, C.P.G., etc...

faceted classification : "domain"

Studies about the uses and qualities of faceted classifications when applied to a given field.

faceted classification : compatibility

Theoretical or empirical studies about compatibility between various faceted classifications (selection and use of categories, indexing problems, etc.). If such or other classifications are mainly compared, the above mentioned term "classification : comparison" is to be used.

thesaurus : generalities

Theoretical studies on ways to build and organize a dictionary for translating natural language statements.

The actual organization of this dictionary is indifferent here - alphabetical or conceptual order, inclusion or not of definitions, stored or non-stored data, etc...

thesaurus : "name"

Studies about given thesauri whose appellations may be proper names, research groups involved in their creation, etc. - e.g. E.J.C., ASTIA, etc...

thesaurus : "domain"

Studies about the application of a thesaurus or thesauri to a given field. This descriptor is to be used when the thesaurus under consideration carries no name ; otherwise the above mentioned term is to be used.

1.3. Documentary syntax

This section is concerned with the problems raised by artificial syntax in information languages - links, modifiers, relationships of all kinds between indexing terms. Descriptors relating to syntactic considerations in natural languages are to be found in Chapter LINGUISTICS, of CONNECTED FIELDS.

If syntactic analysis procedures are more particularly considered, the corresponding term in Section "Natural Language analysis" of the present Chapter (cf. below) is to be used.

syntax : generalities

General, theoretical studies about syntax in information languages. If more details are given, one of the terms below should be selected.

GROUPE D'ETUDE SUR L'INFORMATION SCIENTIFIQUE

Convention de Recherche nº 67 00 611 entre la
Délégation Générale à la Recherche Scientifique et Technique
et l'Association Marc Bloch

ETUDE DE CONCORDANCE INTERLEXICALE DANS LE DOMAINE DE L'INFORMATION SCIENTIFIQUE ET TECHNIQUE

Document préparatoire à la réunion organisée par le G. E. I. S.
à Marseille du 15 au 18 Janvier 1968
(C.N.R.S. 31, Chemin Joseph Aiguier - MARSEILLE (9e) - tel. 76.12.20)

Novembre 1967

Groupe 16 : CLASSIFICATION & INDEXATION*

Caractérisation ou représentation d'un document (forme et/ou contenu) au moyen de termes (mots-vedette, descripteurs, termes d'indexation, etc.) tirés d'un langage documentaire quelconque : classification, liste alphabétique de descripteurs, thesaurus, etc. ; principes et méthodes.

Etudes sur des langages documentaires particuliers.

Mécanisation** de l'indexation, i.e. de la conversion du langage naturel au langage documentaire, dans quelque domaine et pour quelque langue que ce soit.

Mécanisation** de la classification, i.e. de la genèse des langages documentaires utilisés pour l'indexation***.

N.B. *a. Les processus de la classification et de l'indexation paraissent indissociables, même si l'on peut parfois distinguer des outils tels que classifications d'une part, listes alphabétiques de termes d'indexation d'autre part.

**b. Le terme "mécanisation" est pris ici dans un sens large, qui comprend l'étude d'algorithmes, même lorsque ceux-ci n'ont pas fait l'objet d'applications sur machine.

***c. Les études théoriques sur les méthodes de classification automatique, intéressant quelque objet que ce soit - linguistique ou non - relèvent des mathématiques, cf. groupe 4 ; seules les applications à la documentation sont ici prises en compte.

d. Sur les travaux de lexicographie entrepris dans le cadre de telle ou telle langue naturelle, et qui peuvent conduire à la construction d'un langage documentaire, cf. groupe 24.

GROUPE 16 (suite)	BUNTROCK	COATES	DAHL
Types de classification	- in Thesaurus [Types of Ind.] - Indexes [Types of Ind.] - Coordinate Classification [Class. Order and Syst.] - Enumerative Classification [Class. Order and Syst.] - Faceted Classification [Class. Order and Syst.] - Classification Systems [Class. Order and Syst.]	- Faceted Classification : Sc. and T. Lib.	- Classificatior
Noms des classifications	- Bliss Classification [Class. Order and Syst.] - Colon Classification [Class. Order and Syst.] - Dewey Decimal Classification [Class. Order and Syst.] - U. D. C. [Class.Order and Syst.] - Library of Congress Classification [Class. Order and Syst.]		- C. D. U.
Domaine des classifications			

GARDIN / LEVY	LESKI	ROLLING
- Classification à facettes : généralités [Types Lex.] - in Thesaurus : généralités [Types Lex.] - Glossaire documentaire [Types Lex.] - Classification [Types Lex.]	- Classification [Class. Syst.] - Postcoordinate System [Class.Syst.] - Precoordinate System [Class. Syst.] - Alphabetic Classification [Class.Syst.] - Alphabetic Arrangement [Arrangements]	- Classification - Facet Classification
- Langage documentaire : nom [L. D.] - Classification : nom [Types Lex.] - Classification : C.D.U. [Types Lex.] - Classification à facettes : nom [Types Lex.] - Thésaurus : nom [Types Lex.]	- U. D. C. [Class. Syst.] - Auxiliary U.D.C. Tables [Class.Tables] - Congress Library Classification System [Ind. Class. Syst.] - Dewey's Decimal Classification [Ind. Class. Syst.] - Lenin's Library Classification System [Ind. Class. Syst.] - Ranganathan's Colon Classification [Ind. Class. Syst.]	
- Langage documentaire : domaine [L.D.] - Classification : domaine [Types Lex.] - Classification à facettes : domaine [Types Lex.] - Thésaurus : domaine [Types Lex.]	- Library Classification [Class. Syst.] - Patent Classification [Class. Syst.] - General Classification System [Class. Syst.] - Special Classification System [Class. Syst.]	- Patent Classification